

Trapped by Girls

By OSCAR COX

Higgins was his name, but his pseudonym was Courtney Sinclair. He lived with his mother in a small suburban house, had his study on the second floor, overlooking trees, shrubs and flowers, and while composing was not to be interrupted.

One morning he was writing a story on a theme with which he was very much pleased. His hero was a woman hater, but so fascinating that he was besieged by girls who were bent on marrying him. The body of the story consisted of ingenious devices of the maidens to get at him and his ingenious methods for preventing them from doing so.

This hero lady killer shut himself up in a tower, living at the top. Whatever he required was drawn up by him in a basket attached to a rope. If a man called on him he would throw out a key to a door below. A girl hidden in a box of provisions on one occasion got into the basket and was drawn up to the top, but before being taken in the lady killer saw her. He let go the rope, and she was killed by the fall.

Higgins' mother had gone away on a visit and left him alone in the house. About 11 o'clock, when he was engrossed with his story, there came a ring at the doorbell. When Mrs. Higgins was not at home he usually answered such summonses and now rose from his desk to reply to this one. Descending the stairs, he saw through the glass of the front door several girls without.

"They're after subscriptions to some war loan," said the author to himself. "I'll not admit them."

Turning, he went back to his desk by the window and continued his story about the lady killer in the tower. He had scarcely written a line when there was another ring at the doorbell. He ignored it. Another ring. He ignored that too. The bell kept on ringing, and the author kept on writing.

"Those girls are mighty persistent," he said to himself. "If I should let them in they'd stick me for a big Red Cross or war subscription of some kind. But they don't get in; not if I know myself."

The ringing was succeeded by a knocking. Higgins smiled. "Just you continue your efforts, my dears," he said to the girls separated from him by walls and doors. "Maybe some one will hear you by and by."

The ringing and the knocking continued. Higgins laid down his pen. "I wonder why they keep up this effort to get in when it must be evident to them that there is no one in the house," he said. "Usually persons who have rung several times at a doorbell and get no response go away. These girls cannot have seen me. If they had I would not be surprised at their persistence. I think I'll do a bit of reconnoitering."

He went to the landing, from which he looked down upon the front door. The glass was covered by a lace shade, but through it he could see the girls. They were dressed in the height of fashion, and so far as he could judge none of them was ill favored.

"They are either after a subscription to the liberty loan," he said to himself, "or the widows and orphans' fund or some other matter involving money. What would I do to protect myself against three girls, quite likely from among the elite of the town, if I should face them alone and unprotected? I wish mother was here. They've got me penned in."

He had no confidence in being able to stand off a lot of girls who were determined to get at him. It was all very well to write a story about a woman hating lady killer who prevented women from reaching him. That was fiction. This was the real thing. He could invent no end of contrivances by which his hero might effect an escape, but here he was cornered and not a single plan for avoiding these girls at his own door occurred to him. He determined to return to his study, pay no attention to the rings and knocks and go on with his story.

He was writing glibly about his hero's escape from a woman, his inventive faculties being in excellent condition, when he heard from out the window beside which he sat these words, spoken in a melodious feminine voice:

"We are taking the census. Are there any men in this house between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one?"

Higgins looked aside, and there in the branches of a tree growing not twenty feet from him was a girl looking straight at him.

The hypothesis of a subscription tumbled before the certainty of the draft. He had forgotten that the government was intending to capture young men to enter the great war. If he had remembered it he certainly had never dreamed that a bevy of pretty girls would be employed to take the census of eligibles.

"I am a resident of this house, and I am twenty-eight years old," said Higgins, with a sigh.

"Your name, please."

"Thank you. Help me down, girls," Higgins said meditating. "It's mean enough," he said, "to send men to a foreign country to die in the trenches, but to trap him with girls is contemptible."

The story of the woman hater lady killer was never finished. The manuscript so far as written went into the fire. Higgins was drafted and went to the war.

Liquor Dealers Alarmed.

Washington, July 19.—Liquor dealers alarmed at the prospect of the government seizing under the terms of the food bill the vast quantities of distilled spirits in bond, are withdrawing whiskey from bonded warehouses at a rate never before equalled. Within the last 10 days more than 10,000,000 gallons have been withdrawn and the ratio of 1,000,000 gallons a day bids fair to be continued.

TRY TO SEIZE WAR MINISTER

Kerensky Foils the Rioters, Who Reach the Railway Station Too Late

MORE DISTURBANCES IN PETROGRAD CITY

Soliders and Workmen Fire Shots and Wound Several Persons

London, July 19.—Russia's crisis has been further complicated by a bold attempt of the Maximalists to kidnap A. F. Kerensky, minister of war, who is the moving spirit of the new Russia and the swift and deadly foe of the pro-German intrigue.

Dispatches from Petrograd say that in the recent riots after the firing in the Nevsky Prospect, soldiers, sailors and civilian Maximalists, heavily armed, terrorized part of the city as they dashed about in automobiles.

Six of these armed motor cars rushed to the Warsaw railroad station to intercept Minister Kerensky, who was known to be leaving for the front. The war minister escaped them by only a few minutes.

As to the origin of the new troubles of the provisional government, the Reuter Petrograd correspondent says:

"The Maximalist leaders tried to provoke a mutiny in the Petrograd garrison Monday in consequence of reports that measures had been taken against some regiments at the front which had been insubordinate. The attempts at the outset met with little success, but gradually some of the soldiers were won over."

Machine guns began their staccato when one regiment, bearing arms contrary to the standing order of the workmen's and soldiers' council marched through the Nevsky Prospect toward the Duma building. Then firing became general throughout the whole section from the City hall to the Kazan cathedral.

The firing ceased in a few minutes, the soldiers dispersing and apparently starting for the barracks. A dozen or more victims were taken to the Anglo-Russian hospital. There was a later demonstration by armed sailors, soldiers and workmen.

At the bottom of the outbreak was the 1st machine gun regiment, which had quarters in the villa of Mlle. Kshesinska, once a favorite of the deposed czar.

Leaders of the workmen's, soldiers' and peasants' delegates have issued the following appeal to workmen, sailors and soldiers:

"Certain persons who are unknown to us, contrary to the unanimous general will, not excepting that of the Socialist parties, to appear in the streets with weapons and invite you to protest in this fashion against the disbandment of regiments which have dishonored themselves at the front by criminal breach of their duty toward the revolution."

"We believe the delegates of the revolutionary democracy of all Russia, declare that the disbandment of the regiments was the result of representations by the military committee and by order of the Minister of War Kerensky, whom you elected. Consequently every act in defense of the disbanded regiments is an act against your brothers shedding their blood at the front. We remind you that no military unit should appear with arms without special authority of the commander-in-chief, who is in agreement with us."

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INVESTIGATE CHICAGO PACKERS' BOOKS

The Inquiry into Food Prices Is Being Pushed by the Trade Board.

Chicago, July 19.—More than 30 experts of the federal trade commission were yesterday delving into the books of Chicago packing houses to ascertain production and marketing costs of meats and similar foods, as the first step in the government's investigation of food prices here.

Joseph E. Davies, member of the commission who launched the investigation here, is in Gary, Ind., to visit the steel plants in connection with an investigation of steel prices.

The commission expects to complete its investigation within six months.

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A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a new method that cures asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as hay fever or chronic asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

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KILLS COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Senate Tentatively Votes Business Men from Purchasing Boards.

Washington, July 19.—After a week's discussion and in beginning to vote on amendments to the food control bill the Senate yesterday tentatively adopted, 64 to 17, a substitute amendment by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, prohibiting government agents, including national defense council advisory members, from executing government contracts in which they are personally interested.

The revised food control bill is designed to solve the Senate's troubles over the legislation.

A spirited contest was promised over the bill's new proposals for limited government control of food, feed and fuel and for a special food administration board. Many senators planned to demand extension of government control to include iron and steel also and a food board of five members, instead of three was proposed.

Despite this, however, sentiment was general in the Senate yesterday that the revised bill would meet most objections and insure its passage.

The measure was evolved in conferences of Senate Democratic and Republican leaders.

A resolution declaring that the secretaries of war and commerce in fixing the quotas of the states and territories on the basis of reorganization and not on the basis of population have acted illegally, and calling upon them to furnish the House with their reasons for "so ignoring the express provisions of the conscription law," was introduced yesterday by Representative McCullough of Ohio.

LI, RESIGNING, URGES FENG FOR PLACE

Feng, However, Refuses Position as President of China.

Tien Tsin, July 17.—President Li Yuan Hung, in announcing his resignation urges the country to support Feng-Ko-Chang, vice-president, for the presidency. Feng-Ko-Chang has refused the position of chief executive.

OUR FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

American People Have Barely Touched Their Resources.

Two billion dollars is a tremendous sum of money. Yet the American people have loaned their government that much and have barely touched their resources. The money was raised so easily it only seemed to show the tremendous financial strength of the country.

It is not one-tenth of our bank deposits. It is less than one-eighth of our bank loans for one year. It was less than one-half of our national savings for 1916 and only 5 per cent of our national income for that year, according to estimates.

Not only is this first Liberty loan bond issue of two billion dollars much larger than the initial loans of any of the other nations engaged in the war but it was raised in much less time with much less effort and was subscribed to by a vastly greater number of individuals; this too when danger was far from us and the nation in a calm frame of mind.

The coming second issue of Liberty loan bonds, with the great mass of the people of the country much better educated as to government bond issues and government finances in general, it is reasonable to suppose, will be disposed of with even greater success than the initial issue.

The over-subscription to the initial issue of over a billion dollars augurs well for the success of the next loan. There are several millions more investors in government bonds in America than there were a month ago. Then there were some three hundred thousand holders of United States bonds; now there are over four million. And the thrill of the thought of our soldiers in France will rally the people to the nation's call.

SOUTH DAKOTA MINES

Produced \$7,460,489 in Gold and 215,201 Ounces of Silver.

South Dakota mines in 1916 produced \$7,460,489 in gold, 215,201 ounces of silver, and 35,406 pounds of lead, with a total value of \$7,604,334, which was a small increase over the production of 1915 and the largest output since 1912.

The output for the first six months of 1917, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United States geological survey, indicates that for the whole year 1917 there will probably be a reduction of \$200,000 in gold, as the Wasp No. 2 and the New Reliance mines and mills, both closed at the end of 1916, were idling during the first six months of 1917 and probably will not resume operations during this year. Work will probably not be resumed at the Bismarck mine and mill, idle since 1914. The high price of machinery, zinc and chemicals necessary in the cyanide process and reduction of the cyanide precipitates to bullion may force some of the other properties to close before the end of 1917. The Homestake mines and mills, which produce the bulk of the production of the Black Hills district, South Dakota, have been operated continuously, with a regular output, during the first six months of 1917, and unless the labor situation interferes will probably continue steadily throughout the year.

To Honor Lafayette.

New York, July 19.—A call for the celebration of the birthday of Lafayette on Sept. 6 was issued from here yesterday. Municipalities were asked to cooperate with patriotic societies in honoring the memory of the great Frenchman.

The late Joseph H. Choate, among his last activities, presided at a meeting of the Lafayette day committee, at which it was decided to issue the call for the celebration.

CAPT. HINSCH IN GERMANY

Subsea Liner Deutschland's Agent Escapes Round-Up

SAW WAR WAS INEVITABLE

Got Away from South Amboy on Dutch Schooner Just in Time

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Government officials expressed no astonishment when informed yesterday of the report of the safe arrival at Bremen of Capt. Frederick Hinsch, German naval reservist, who slipped away from South Amboy, N. J., on a small Dutch sailing ship soon after Congress declared war on Germany.

Capt. Hinsch was the agent who handled the American end of the several trips of the merchant submarine Deutschland. He divined the trend of events before President Wilson called the war session of Congress and through Dutch interests obtained the schooner Wanola, which was lying in Boston harbor. The ship was taken to South Amboy for "repairs."

When war was declared and the round-up of German agents was begun Capt. Hinsch was missing. So was the Wanola. Since then no word was received from him until yesterday, when he managed in some way to communicate with friends in Baltimore that he was back on German soil.

It is believed that Capt. Hinsch, who took three men with him to man the schooner, went to the submarine lane, waited for a U-boat to approach, flashed it a code signal and was taken aboard.

Capt. Hinsch was regarded as one of the most intelligent of the German agents in this country. He handled the arrivals of the Deutschland at both New London and Baltimore and was thought to be one of the most important Teuton intelligence officers in the United States.

BUY RIPE PRODUCTS

And Then Hurry Them to the Canning Centers.

"A million dollars' worth of fruits and vegetables in the markets of the country every day this summer must go one of two ways before sunset," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national emergency food garden commission of Washington, to-day. "Those two ways are to the garbage pile or to a canning and drying center and there should be quick action to avoid the former."

"Ninety per cent of market produce which is very ripe or slightly bruised can, therefore, be kept and be canned or dried by the housewife if she can get it in time. Therefore, in the name of the boys who are going to the front, who will have to be fed, I urge the organization in every community of a round-up squad to make a tour of the markets, buy up this product cheaply and rush it to a canning and drying center, where it may be saved for winter use."

"I was astonished," continued Mr. Pack, who made a tour of New York markets to-day, "to see the enormous amounts of fruit and vegetables that may be obtained in this way at a price below the market quotations. One organization here has grasped this opportunity—an opportunity that should be made the most of all over the country."

"This organization is the Junior League, which has opened a canning kitchen under the Williamsburg bridge. Its scouts are buying up the very ripe or slightly bruised but perfectly good produce and rushing it to headquarters. Here a staff of women are putting it up. Each woman gets a card punched with credits for the amount of time put in. Next winter they get this credit in canned goods which they can use or turn over to people who need it."

"The commission from its headquarters at 210 Maryland building, in Washington, will send our canning and drying manuals to any who send a two-cent stamp to pay postage and will be glad to serve any organizations which will get into this emergency work."

PATRIOT REGISTERS TWICE.

Syracuse Man Doubtless Chance of Being Drawn.

Syracuse, July 19.—Albert Henry Lloyd registered twice on June 5 and so he now has two numbers.

Lloyd registered with the county clerk, because he was afraid he wouldn't be home on June 5. He got back, however, before registration day, and then to be sure he was complying with the law he registered in person. When the drawing is over he will look in the papers first for 828, and if that doesn't show up he'll look for 594.

His Slow Car.

Redd—"I don't know where all my money goes to."

Greene—"You got an automobile haven't you?"

"Oh, yes; but it goes faster than that."—The Lamb.

No Waste to Grape-Nuts Food

THE DELICIOUS SOLID MEAT OF WHEAT AND Malted Barley

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Topics of the Home and Household.

There is nothing more delicious for luncheon or tea than hot little butter-milk biscuits.

If in making a twisted cord, you treble your thread, instead of doubling it, after the first twisting, a much smoother cord will be the result.—Modern Priscilla.

Gingham is said to be taking the season by storm and even in the large cities dresses of that material are in good taste and practical for street wear. The gingham hat is also a novelty of the season. An old straw hat of last year, covered with the same material as the dress and faced with a solid color is quite the thing for sunny summer days.

Dainty Dish Towels.

Of course, there are some housewives who think that dish towels are much too trivial to deserve a moment's consideration. To them dish toweling is just dish toweling and that's the end of it. But to the careful, really efficient housewife there is a world of difference between the right sort of dish towel equipment and the wrong sort, and the task of meal getting and "ungetting" varies all the way from drudgery to an actual pleasure, according as the dish towels are rightly bought and rightly kept.

Dish towels should go to the wash once a week or as often as the washing is done in your house. They should then go through the same cleansing and freshening process that the other clothes do, though they need not be ironed. Between washings, of course, one has to "wash out" the kitchen towels unless there is an enormous supply, but just because you put them through this daily ablution does not mean that they are exempted from the weekly washing as well.

Hand towels in the kitchen used almost always to be of a rough, linen colored crash similar to dish towels. Most often they were of the roller type. Nowadays a good many women who do their own housework unaided by a maid have small white huckaback towels made with a small tape loop at one side or one corner and keep these for kitchen use. They are surely softer to the skin and not any more expensive.—New York Sun.

Canning Lima Beans and Soy Beans.

A much talked of article of food and one which is rapidly coming into popularity is the soy bean. Soy beans and lima beans are canned in the same way. The vegetables should be young and fresh and should be blanched for five to ten minutes in boiling water before packing in hot glass jars.

After blanching, dip immediately into cold water for an instant and then pack at once into the jars, being careful not to jam the beans. Add boiling water to fill spaces and with a level teaspoonful of salt to the quart jar. Adjust tops and partially tighten them and then sterilize for two hours in boiling water. After complete sterilization, remove jars from boiling water, tighten tops and invert to cool in a place free from draughts.

Do These Right Now.

Send a two-cent stamp to the commission, 210 Maryland building, Washington, for free canning and drying manuals. Plant more beans, they are your safest crop and are packed with food elements. Use both hands in picking pod vegetables, one to hold the branch and the other to pull the pod.

Thin sweet corn to not more than four stalks to the hill; three is better.

Get rid of all mature crops and plant ground to such early maturing crops as beans, beets, cabbage, carrots and tomato plants, for a late crop.

Plow up the old strawberry bed and put in some late crop.

Train your tomatoes on trellises or stakes and give them daily attention.

Spray your potatoes with Bordeaux mixture and get the bugs and blight at the same time.

Keep up a constant fight against the bugs and the weeds; get them before they get your crops.

Cultivate whether there are weeds or not, it loosens the soil and conserves the moisture.

Dorothy Dexter.

He Is Profoundly Religious.

Awaiting facts more definite and illuminating than are now available concerning changes and conditions in Germany, it is interesting, of course, to learn from Copenhagen that "a strong strain of religious devotion, verging on religious mysticism, is one of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. Michaelis, the new German chancellor." He believes in "the direct guidance and inspiration of the deity in all affairs and endeavors to base his actions and policy upon his interpretation of the divine will."

Knowing what strongly devout statesmen have done through "inspiration" in the famous and infamous wars of history, there is nothing in the Copenhagen tale to make us believe that the good Dr. Michaelis will attempt to convince the kaiser and his fellow-Huns that they must abandon their hope of conquering the world and collecting indemnities from a consolidated civilization. But there is a glimmer of light in the possibility that Michaelis' "direct guidance" will collide with the kaiser's direct guidance and partnership, and that, inasmuch as each of them will be engaged in interpreting the divine will according to his own inspiration, they will be brought under restraint and a "vein of religious mysticism" which finds vent in pillage, rapine and torture will be made perfectly innocuous.—Boston Traveler.

Knew the Brand.

Mrs. Bacon—So you've got to go to Europe for the firm?

Mr. Bacon—Yes, next week.

"Well, I'll get you some cigars to smoke going over."

"Never mind, dear; I'll be sick enough anyway."—Yonkers Statesman.

GOOD ROADS

And How to Keep Them in Repair—Ver- mont Examples.

Rutland is to-day suffering the effects of a mistaken and makeshift system of maintaining her streets. Judging from the comments of visiting motorists, it will not be long before we shall have the reputation of possessing the worst streets of any city in Vermont if not the worst in New England, says the Rutland Herald.

It is true that the appropriations for building and maintaining our streets are too small, but it is also true that a large part of our street money is absolutely wasted.

Take Grove street from State street north, for instance. This street was once macadamized. It possessed a solid broken stone base, but the surface had become worn and uneven. Instead of repairing it by well-established methods, the street department spiked up the macadam and laid down gravel.

The condition of that important thoroughfare to-day is a standing argument against such roadmaking for such a street.

Then there is North Main street. This street is paved with macadam with a tar surface. It is one of the best streets in the city, but is rapidly being ruined by improper repairing. Weather, heavy traffic and the natural erosion of time have dug thousands of holes in the pavement. How are these holes being filled?

Crushed stone is dumped into the holes, hastily tamped and left to be ground up by wheels, pulverized and sucked out by swiftly passing automobiles. It is merely the application of state political road-making to the pavements of the city, and the results speak for themselves.

The evident intention of the commissioner is to spread out the city money available for streets over as much territory as possible, but the practical results are worse than in the old days when an alderman was elected to get a good slice of street money expended in "his ward." Then, at least, there were stretches of good road; to-day, there are practically none.

The city must face the problem of permanent pavements honestly and courageously. Rutland is too important a link in tourist chains, too important as a trading center, to be handicapped by bad streets. Let the public money be expended on permanent street surfaces and let them be kept in repair by intelligent and scientific processes.

France has the best roads in the world. Her country highways would put any street in Rutland to shame, and the secret of French good roads is permanent, crushed-stone construction and careful repair. When a depression or break appears in a French road, the patrolman drives a one-horse wagon, or even a hand-barrow, to the spot and sets to work.

He picks out the hole clear down to the coarsely crushed rock, making a clean-cut excavation, with perpendicular sides. Then he tamps in the crushed stone, size for size, binding it with water or pitch, according to the character of the road, so that, when completed, the repair cannot be distinguished from the surrounding road.

Permanent roads, scientifically constructed, last practically forever, and the cost of upkeep is surprisingly small when one considers their quality.

Makeshift road repairing is not confined to Rutland. In traveling about Vermont by highway, one frequently encounters a valuable piece of macadamized road going swiftly to pieces. Just what economy or sense there is in letting a costly piece of road disintegrate has never yet appeared, yet it is being done in scores of towns, while meanwhile costly grade reduction and cutoffs go forward elsewhere.

Motorists who contribute such a large proportion of the cost of maintaining roads have a right to protest against such a policy, and motorists in Rutland, who are also local taxpayers, have a right to protest against the condition of Rutland streets.

The Poor Are Getting Rich in England.

In the August American Magazine, B. C. Forbes says:

"The creation of billions and billions

MISERABLE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Felt Wretched Until He Started To Take "Fruit-a-tives"

594 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL.

"For two years, I was a miserable sufferer from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. I had frequent Dizzy Spells, and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, with pains in my back and joints, and my hands swollen."

A friend advised "Fruit-a-tives" and from the outset, they did me good. After the first box, I felt I was getting well and I can truthfully say that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that helped me." LO